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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17th, 1889.

The political situation is at last assuming a definite and definable state, and the crisis is for the present at an end. The immediate effect has been a serious loss to the Crown and the ultimate result will unquestionably be a radical change in the form of government, but how soon this will occur can not easily be foreseen. Were the Brazilian republicans as resolute and courageous as they are declamatory, the republic would be declared before the year closes; but as they are not, the course of events depends largely upon accident. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility that the apathy and temporizing policy thus far dominant in imperial circles will lose the empire almost without a struggle and at a moment when least expected, while on the contrary a prompt change from this negative policy to one of vigorous repression, attended by a generous grant of political privileges and reforms, would postpone the inevitable change for many years to come. If the Crown and the dominant political class would recognize this fact and the wisdom of this policy of repression and reform, and then seek to prepare the way for the future republic by educating the people for self-government, the future of Brazil would be assured; but instead of this the current of national life will be diverted by temporizing obstructions and makeshifts until the revolutionary force breaks through every barrier and overwhelms all. The future Brazilian republic will be an anarchy, a despotism of ignorant mobs and unscrupulous chiefs.

The new liberal cabinet announced in our last issue was formally presented to the Emperor on the 8th instant and the ministers at once took charge of their portfolios. The death of a senator prevented their meeting the chambers on the following Monday, but on Tuesday the 11th an expectant, hostile parliament was ready for the formal announcement of the political changes wrought during the preceding week. A perusal of the proceedings in either house will show how ineffectual these explanations were. The conservatives led by the late premier were irritated by the overthrow of their ministry and the transfer of power to the liberal minority, while the dissident conservatives were furious over the miscarriage of their scheme to defeat João Alfredo without disturbing the supremacy of the party. The liberals were of course in too small a minority to control events, and even in their own ranks there were antagonisms

which the new premier could not avoid stirring up. The result of all this was a motion of want of confidence from one of the dissident conservative leaders—a man who has contributed largely to create the situation—and this was carried by a vote of 79 to 20, notwithstanding the statement of the government that nothing beyond the budgets was desired this session. What the majority expected to accomplish by this vote no one can imagine, for the conservatives had signally failed to organize a ministry after three distinct attempts. Their action on the 11th was clearly that of the “dog in the manger,”—for they could not carry on the government, and were unwilling that any one else should try. Of course only one measure was possible after this vote—dissolution. The Emperor could not be expected to recall the conservatives, nor to call in another liberal who would have received similar treatment. A visit to Petropolis on the following day resulted in another convocation of the full council of state for Saturday, and the result of that meeting was a resolution to dissolve the chambers, leaving the government in the hands of the present ministry. The announcement of dissolution will probably occur to-day. It is decided that the elections shall be held at an early date so that the new Chamber may be convened before the present appropriations expire.

The cause of republicanism in Brazil is likely to derive very little credit from the campaign in which its apostle, Silva Jardim, is now engaged. If the republic is to be established in a sound and enduring basis, it must rest on a popular respect for law and public order, and also on a decent observance of the common proprieties of life. And still further, it must be built upon a solid foundation of popular intelligence and self-control, or the superstructure will never stand. So far as we can see, none of these conditions have as yet been created in Brazil. From eighty to ninety per cent. of the population can not read and write, the laws are neither understood nor respected, public order is being constantly disturbed, and the agitation for a change in the form of government is being carried on by exciting the lowest and least intelligent elements of society into acts of disturbance. It is possible to overthrow the existing government by such means, but at the same time it will be impossible to create a stable republic to take its place. If these so-called republicans prefer anarchy to monarchy, then they may continue the agitation begun, but it is important that they undeceive themselves in the matter of creating a great republic from the elements now at their disposal. As to the means employed for carrying on the propaganda, there is certainly much to be desired. One of the agitators, Silva Jardim, has undertaken to accompany the Conde d'Eu on his trip to the northern provinces, notwithstanding the certainty that such a course can not fail to occasion conflicts at every city visited. If he proposes to head a revolution, then let him go on and take the consequences; but if his object is merely to counteract the influence of the Conde d'Eu's visit and to organize his party in the north, then it would have been not only in better taste but more orderly and politic for him to wait for a succeeding steamer. It must have been apparent to him that the friends of the crown and those of the republic could not come down to meet the steamer without having a fight. The conflict in Bahia proves this, and if he is permitted to continue his trip as begun more serious trouble may be expected from Pernambuco and Pará. In the interests of good order, the government should quietly and effectively invite the agitator to postpone his trip until some future time.

In further proof of our assertion that Rio de Janeiro has too many banks, we may reproduce figures extracted from the New York *Journal of Commerce* showing the position of the banks in that city. If it be considered that the city of New York annually does more business than the whole empire of Brazil, it is clear that the commerce of the American metropolis would immediately secure additional credit facilities were these proved to be a necessity. The *Journal of Commerce* on April 27th last reports the paid-up capital of 62 banks in the city of New York as amounting to \$60,762,700; including the S. Paulo banks and the Juiz de Fora bank, we publish the balance sheets of 22 banks, of which the paid-up capital is 114,905,000\$, or as nearly as possible that of the New York institutions. The American banks showed loans and discounts of \$415,914,200; the Brazilian banks show about 150,000,000\$, or about a fifth of the first named. The deposits in the New York banks reached \$440,681,800; those in the Brazilian banks were about 121,000,000\$, or nearly a seventh. The New York banks held \$86,922,000 in specie and \$36,675,400 in legal tenders, which are equivalent to specie; the Rio banks showed cash on hand of about 27,000,000\$. Can it be denied from such a contrast that the city of Rio has too many banks? Every observer in Rio must have become convinced that envy of neighbors is a prominent characteristic of the Brazilian. If it be seen that a party is making even a modest living in any branch of business, competing enterprises are at once organized to reduce his profits; and it frequently results that loss in incurred by the originator of the idea, and also by the competitors who have made war upon him. Profits were large upon the manufacture of domestic cotton goods; at once a multitude of mills were started. The Brazilian insurance companies were earning good dividends; dozens of companies were at once organized to compete. And now it appears that every class of business, as well as the general capitalist, proposes to organize banks, when a moment of reflection would suffice to show that Rio already is amply supplied with banks of discount and deposit. Under such a condition of affairs the establishment of banks of issue would be an extremely dangerous experiment, for we have doubts of the capabilities of the local bank managers to properly direct financial affairs.

The complaints of delays in the landing of merchandise at the custom-house still continue, notwithstanding the fact that these delays have now been going on for fully six months. It may be that improving and extending the facilities for handling merchandise in the custom-house is not so important a matter as the organization of a new cabinet, still it is important enough to deserve the prompt attention of the minister of finance. The same complaint comes from Santos, but there the officials take special pains to shift all responsibility to the minister. If it be strictly true that these two important offices are using all the means and facilities allowed them by the government, then the minister ought at once to authorize every needed increase of staff and improvement in facilities for handling and storing merchandise. We are inclined to believe, however, that this is not the case. The large staff of officials and employés now on the pay roll is not worked up to its full capacity; in fact there are few men who do more than an honest half day's work. The amount of sheer loafing done in these public departments is something incredible, while the time consumed over the pettiest detail has already given the Brazilian official an unsavory reputation

throughout the whole world. It may, perhaps, be a matter of supreme indifference to the custom-house official whether the foreigner thinks well of him, or not, as long as his salary is paid, but it is possible that the Brazilian merchant and tax-payer will some day wake up to the injury which the country is suffering, and then there will be trouble. The recent delays and annoyances in the discharge of cargoes in this port has already resulted in an increase of freights, which will of course be charged to the consumer. It may be an annoyance to the foreigner and to the importer, but in the end the Brazilian consumer pays the cost, at the same time that he pays salaries to these negligent officials for protecting his interests. The inspector of the custom-house will of course consult his own pleasure in the matter of these complaints, but he will never be able to avoid the responsibility of making his official position an obstruction to commerce and a check upon the progress of the country he has sworn to serve.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

## AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

The proposal to tax the deposits of certain banks and exempt others from taxation is grossly unconstitutional. The organic law empowers Congress to levy taxes, which shall be uniform and equal. The proposed tax is neither, but applies to certain banks and not to all.

Still further, the constitution declares in Art. 14, that all the inhabitants of the nation have the right “to work and exercise all legitimate business.” The project seeks in an indirect manner to drive certain banks off the field for the greater advantage of others.

The constitution also declares in Art. 67 that Congress shall not destroy or annul the intent of the bill of rights by laws ostensibly for their regulation. The project does this in that while not daring to shut up private banks it is proposed to effect the same end by special legislation and discriminating taxation. This project in its application to the private banks, then stands accused of a deliberate intent to circumvent the intent and meaning of the constitutional guarantees and should therefore be opposed and resisted at every turn, by every lawful means while before Congress and, if it passes, the banks concerned should still resist and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

## THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

The programme adopted for the approaching international maritime congress, which is to assemble in Washington in October next, will comprise the following general subjects:

- I. Marine signals and other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, thick weather, at night, etc., and rules for the prevention of collisions. The topics under this division are arranged as follows: 1. Visibility, number and position of lights to be carried by vessels. 2. Sound signals, their character, number, range and position of instruments. 3. Steering and sailing rules.
- II. Regulations for determining the seaworthiness of vessels; construction of vessels, equipment of vessels, discipline of crew, sufficiency of crew, inspection of vessels, and uniform certificates of inspection.
- III. The uniform maximum loadmark to which the vessel should be restricted.
- IV. Uniform regulations respecting the designation and marking of vessels, including the position of the name on vessels, name of the port of entry, size of the lettering, and a uniform system of draft marks.
- V. The saving of life and property: from shipwreck at sea, from shipwreck by operations from shore, and official inquiries into causes and circumstances of shipwrecks and other casualties.
- VI. Qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness.
- VII. Lanes for steamships on frequented routes, with regard both to the avoidance of steamer collisions and the safety of fishermen.
- VIII. Night signals for communication at sea; a code to be used in connection with the International code signal book, or a supplementary code of limited scope to convey information of special importance to passing vessels and distress signals.
- IX. Transmission of warnings and uniformity of signals.
- X. Reporting, marking and removing dangerous wrecks or obstructions to navigation.
- XI. Notice of dangers to navigation and of changes in lights, buoys and other day and night marks.
- XII. A uniform system of buoys and beacons.
- XIII. The establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission, its composition, power and authority.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 2.

## IMMIGRATION.

The unwise action of the government in sending abroad emigration agents is bearing its legitimate fruit in the slanders, falsehoods, loud cursings and universal complaints which immigrants pour forth which have come here on the representation of these imaginative agents, who, in order to magnify their office, paint this republic in colors so bright that El Durado is nowhere and Paradise is a slow place. We have seen this, perhaps, most clearly in the case of the steamship *Dresden's* load of British immigrants, who were received, looked after, helped and sympathized with by their countrymen as no equal number of immigrants have been, but, despite all this, their complaints have risen heavenward or have gone in the other direction, "like the sound of many waters," so long and loud and incessant have they been. We ourselves met some of them when expected that on arrival they would be "welcomed" and sent immediately to a first rate hotel and there treated as honored guests until some situation should suit tastes and trade and ideas of pay, and they were immeasurably severe on the country which failed to do all this. We have seen those who declare they were assured that tradesmen or mechanics had a swift and sure fortune within reach if they would only do this republic the favor of coming to it, and they seem not to have had common sense enough to know that they were being beguiled with transparent lies and flagrant cheating. There were some exceptions to the rule, and some of them were reasonable intelligent patient people who will get on despite disappointments and hard beginnings, but a good part of the company procured by falsehood and cheating are rubbish, people who are of no good to their own or any other country, people who can not be satisfied or assisted, because they will not work and want none offered to them. We repeat that the agent policy of the government is working out in such instances to a logical and inevitable result. The class of immigration which can be reached only by such representations as we have named is one that we do not want, one that we can not satisfy, one that is useless to any community. The government should not hesitate or delay a day in calling home every agent and stop what has become nothing less than a scandal. Immigration will take care of itself without interference of the authorities, the latter providing simple land laws which shall put a fair within the reach of every bona-fide settler who wants to build himself a home. No other aid is necessary, advisable or even useful.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

**June 10.**—At the session in the Senate the death of Admiral Delamare, senator from Mato Grosso, was announced and the house adjourned. In the Chamber the session was also adjourned out of respect for the deaths of Senators Octaviano and Delamare, after votes of condolence had been passed relative to the deaths of Srs. Prado and Moscoso, late presidents of Ceará and Espirito Santo.

**June 11.**—In the Senate Sr. João Alfredo, late premier, said that before the assembling of the legislature he had foreseen that the position of his cabinet was one of difficulty, and that he had suggested to the Emperor the necessity of resignation. On May and the suggestion was made a tender of resignation, but His Majesty advised him to await positive facts. On the 5th, after the election of the officers and principal committees of the Senate and in view of the scanty majority at the government in the Chamber, a second tender of resignation was made, but not decided. Consultations ensued with other conservative chiefs, but neither Visconde de Cruzeiro, nor Senator Correia, were decided upon accepting the task of forming a cabinet. On the 9th the tender of resignation was repeated, for, as the speaker said, "I at once declared that even if the situation of 1872 should be reproduced, it seemed to me that circumstances did not counsel the extraordinary measure of dissolution." The Emperor declared that time and positive manifestations from the Chamber of Deputies were requisite, and in no case would the resignation be accepted prior to May 15th. Authorized to reorganize the cabinet, consultations were again held with political friends, but on the 18th, for the fourth time, the resignation of the ministry was tendered, as the responsibility of a sterile session was not to be assumed by it. In view of the persistency of the Emperor, the meeting of the government supporters was held on the 23rd and it was explained that if an absolute, working majority could be counted upon in the Chamber the cabinet would continue at the head of the government. The necessary majority was not secured. Thereupon the fifth tender of resignation was made. To the Emperor's refusal, it was respectfully pointed out that the government could not remain in an unsustainable parliamentary position. Resignation

once refused, only dissolution remained, a matter that had not been proposed to the Crown, nor even discussed at cabinet meetings. On the 26th and 27th a peaceful solution was sought without success, and on the 28th it was declared to the Emperor that the cabinet preferred to resign, but would not, as a last resource, refuse its services under difficulties that were fully explained. His Majesty desisted of further enlightenment ordered the convocation of the Council of State for the 31st. On the 29th, in a consultation with Senator Correia the speaker declared that, if he could obtain any solution of a peaceful character, the order to convocate the Council would not be given, without a further reference to the Emperor. But, this hope being frustrated, it was urged that the ministry should emerge from the situation described, by preparing, in the manner deemed best by His Majesty, the final solution of the crisis. It was therefore ordered that notices for the convocation of the Council of State should be issued for the 31st, when the Emperor heard its report. After this consultation His Majesty declared he would not dissolve the Chamber, and in this manner it was learned that the tender of resignation, so frequently made, would at last be accepted. Then the emperor only awaited the appointment of his successor, but he had offered for himself and his friends all support to the two conservative leaders who had consulted him as to the formation of a new cabinet.

Sensors Correia, Visconde do Cruzeiro, Visconde de Vieira da Silva and Saraiva explained why they had declined, or had been unable to form cabinets. The first was not explicit; the second declined on the plea of ill-health; the third from the impossibility of organizing a reconciliation in the conservative party; and the last because he thought he was rather too old. Sr. Saraiva, however, said he had been outspoken with the Emperor and had declared that his ideas were advanced on the subjects of federation, etc., although he had not directly referred to federation, for this was included in the liberal programme. His views were that the presidents of provinces and the senators should be elected without interference of the general government. The Emperor declared that he had never opposed the will of the nation expressly manifested, to which he replied, "I know that the patriotism of Your Majesty is such that it only seeks the national interests, without consideration for any other." Upon hearing these words the Emperor was affected and said, "I thank everyone who thinks in this manner, for they do me justice." Sr. Saraiva therefore concluded that the Emperor would offer no obstacles to his ideas, but he felt unable to undertake the organization of a ministry and suggested the name of Visconde de Ouro Preto. Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, said that on the 6th inst. he had received a telegram from Sr. Saraiva informing him that the Emperor had ordered his attendance at the Petropolis palace. At his reception the Emperor informed him that Sr. Saraiva, having declined to form a ministry, it had been decided to call him, but in anticipation His Majesty desired to hear his opinion as to the situation of the country. In thanking the Emperor for this high proof of confidence, he had replied: "Your Majesty has certainly noticed that there is in some provinces an active propaganda agitated, having in view a change in the form of government. This propaganda is the precursor of great evils, for it aims at exposing the country to the serious difficulties of institutions for which it is not prepared, which do not agree with its conditions and cannot produce its happiness (general cheer)." In my humble opinion it is necessary not to disjunct this current of false and imprudent ideas, but to weaken, to inebriate them, in preventing their expansion. The means for securing this are not those of violence, or repression; they simply consist of the practical demonstration that the present government possesses the necessary elasticity to permit a dedication to the most advanced principles, to satisfy every demand of enlightened public opinion, to consolidate freedom and to realize the prosperity and greatness of the country, without disturbance of that peace in which we have lived for so many years (general cheer). We shall arrive at this result, Senhor, not through means of violence, or of restraint, but through the employment of audacity and firmness in a wide reformation of political, social and economical order as inspired by the democratic school; reforms that should not be postponed, unless to render them unprofitable. What will suffice for to-day, to-morrow may become too little. Therefore, I concluded, the situation of the country to my mind may be defined in a phrase—an urgent and unavoidable necessity for liberal reforms. His Majesty ordered me to positively outline what measures I would propose to realize, to meet this situation. I replied that they were included in the programme approved by the congress of the liberal party, recently held in this capital, and of which I was one of the promoters; a programme having as its chief ideas those I had just enumerated, viz:

*An extension of the ballot;* the present registry remaining, and the proof of legal income to be considered the fact that the voter can read and write; with the restrictions only that he must prove his employment in some licit trade and his enjoyment of civil and political rights;

*An increased number of electoral districts;*

*Full autonomy for municipalities and provinces;* the essential basis of which reform is the election of municipal administrations and the annihilation of presidents and vice-presidents of provinces from lists organized by the ballot of registered citizens, a law to prescribe the period of office for these functionaries, the reasons for suspension or dismissal, the interference of the central government where national interests may be imperilled;

*The guarantee of the right of meetings to be rendered effective;*

*Freedom of religious worship and its accompaniments;* measures that are inspired by the necessity of assimilating in the Brazilian family those foreign elements introduced by foreign immigration which should be stimulated to the greatest extent;

*Temporality of the Senate;*

*Reform of the Council of State,* through which it may become merely administrative, by removing all political character;

*Freedom of education and its improvement;*

*The greatest possible reduction in export duties;* *A law to forbid its acquisition, the right of property once respected;*

*Reduction of tariffs and the development of rapid communication,* in accordance with a previously organized plan;

Finally, *to animate and promote the formation of credit establishments* which can afford to commerce, industry, and especially to agriculture the needed pecuniary resources.

Very respectfully, and with all frankness, I declared to the Emperor, that, a partizan, I was a prisoner in party commitments and, failing this permission, I could not accept office. I added that as it was impossible to initiate so many measures simultaneously, and as it had been reserved, by decision of the congress, that full liberty of action was granted that member of the party called upon to carry the programme into effect, as to the preference and opportunity of the ideas to be adopted, upon my part I considered indispensable and must request an extension of the ballot and the autonomy of the provinces, with a concession to the central municipality of a special government and representation, demanded by its population and wealth. To secure these measures I would employ all my powers, while directing also, in another order of interests, the following propositions:

The elaboration of a civil code;

The conversion of the foreign debt;

The withdrawal of paper currency;

The equilibrium of the public revenue, at least with the ordinary expenses; and

The organization of establishments of issue and credit, especially to favor the increase of production.

I further observed in His Majesty that as I could not expect the approval of such a programme from a Chamber composed in a great majority of my adversaries, I would limit myself to asking of it the budget laws, counting that the next elections, where the greatest liberty will prevail for all parties, will bring to me the necessary elements, which the nation will not refuse to him who in this manner proposes to satisfy its deepest aspirations. The premier made the usual declaration that he, and he alone, was responsible for the organization of the government.

Senator Paulino de Souza said that immediately upon the opening of the legislature it was apparent that the João Alfredo cabinet was in difficulties, and as it was generally believed that the cabinet would soon succumb in the struggle, all were generally agreed, conservatives and liberals, as to the normal manner of solving the crisis, which appeared to be the formation of another ministry organized from the files of the party having a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. He had voluntarily offered his support and that of his followers to Sr. Correia, who was supposed to be the organizer of the new cabinet. The same support was promised Visconde do Cruzeiro. The refusal of Sr. Correia to form a ministry had been a disappointment to him, for he had firmly expected he would be charged with its organization. He had devoted hours of the night to taking notes of the occurrences in which he has interfered, not only to serve as reminiscences, but to serve as the basis of a memoir on the constitutional government of Brazil during the period of his life. These notes were shown Visconde de Vieira da Silva, who had no objections to make, after his unsuccessful attempts at an organization. These notes were read to the Senate, and tend to show that Sr. Paulino showed all efforts to avoid the change in the dominant parties. Sr. João Alfredo, for a personal explanation, declared

he had neither indicated, nor objected to names proposed by Sr. Vieira da Silva. Any insinuation to the contrary—should it appear, and this was not to be expected—had no foundation.

In the Chamber the officers were re-elected. Sr. Ferreira Vianna, late minister of empire, read the declaration made by Sr. João Alfredo in the Senate. Visconde de Ouro Preto explained that he expected nothing from the present Chamber but the budget laws. Deputy Gomes de Castro made a bitter speech and proposed a motion of want of confidence. Deputy Cesarino Alvim declared that the electors of his province had sent his name five times to the Emperor in the senatorial tickets, and that two great men of the empire had consigned him to political ostracism; he would hereafter fight in the ranks of the republicans. The deputy was very severe on the new ministry. Deputy João Manoel, a priest, and conservative, was also decidedly violent. Everything is convulsed, all is confusion and anarchy, all is in a terrible chaos where the dying monarchy is struggling. The change of government is not the result of a change of opinion on the part of the nation; and the reverend deputy concluded his speech by crying: "Down with the monarchy! long live the republic!" He also has gone over to the republican ranks.

Visconde de Ouro Preto was much applauded in his reply to the preceding speakers. The premier denied any undue Court influence; the minister of war had earned his position in the army by service, the minister of marine was a recognized liberal leader, and the minister of empire had been president of the Chamber and a minister with Sr. Saraiva. "If," he exclaimed, "the Brazilian monarchy possesses such countries it is the best of monarchies, for the household is not composed of mere figure-heads, covered with raiment, but distinguished servants of the state." He related the objection to the selection of military and naval officers as ministers; "Is there, perchance, any privilege that prohibits the choice of ministers from other classes than those of lawyers, doctors, in medicine, bankers and priests?" The motion of want of confidence was unnecessary, as it was inevitable, and the premier repeated that all he expected was the passage of the budget laws. Deputy Nalhuco declared that he had very little hope that the idea he had advocated—federation—would have any chance with the new government. His remarks show his intention of retiring from active political life. Deputy Gomes de Castro's motion was passed by 79 to 20 votes.

June 12 to 15.—No sessions in either Chamber.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cornerstone of a mechanics school (*Escola de Artes e Officinas*) was formally laid at Campos on the 16th inst.

—It cost \$2840 to paint the Vasouras jail. The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro is growing extravagant.

—There were 159 deaths from small-pox in Macéio during the month of May. This is still a very serious death rate for so small a place.

—A large number of students and clerics paraded the streets of St. Paulo on the 9th, cheering for the "republic" and complimenting various republican leaders.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has decided that national guard officers on the retired list are not obliged to furnish themselves with uniforms.

—The Campanas epidemic has not yet entirely disappeared, new cases being reported from day to day. There were still 52 cases under treatment on the 16th inst.

—The regular annual epidemics of fevers and measles are reported from the upper Parib. It is a mystery how it is that there is any human being left in those regions.

—The *Correio* of Campanas, says that the actual number of deaths caused by the epidemic up to the 14th inst., not including those from ordinary diseases, was 1,112.

—A telegram from Victoria on the 9th announced the death of Dr. Henrique Mourao, president of Espirito Santo, from *leishmaniosis*. He was ill only two days with this terrible disease.

—The liberal ticket for the vacancy in the Senate in the Rio de Janeiro delegation is composed of Srs. Eduardo de Andrade Pinto, Manoel Rodrigues Peixoto and Adolpho Bezerra de Menezes.

—It is said that the first act of Gen. Canto Magalhães as president of St. Paulo was to take the recruits away from the police. The lives of riotous soldiers and criminals must not be endangered.

—A man paid 2,000\$ for repairing the old parish church of St. Anna de Celobras. The president of Rio de Janeiro decides that the money must be contributed to hospitals, for the old church is *non esse*. A new one is built, or being built, hence the legacy lapses.

—The sanitary state in Ceará is reported to be very bad. An epidemic of measles is now to the fore, and the people are expecting the arrival of either fever, or small-pox, almost any day.

—According to a telegram from Fortaleza on the 16th the Canafistula artesian well had reached a depth of 550 feet, in which the water had risen 535 feet. The strata had become softer and more easily penetrated.

—The *Eco do Sul* of Rio Grande says that there is great need of buoys to mark the channels between that city and Porto Alegre. Many of the channels formerly marked are now undistinguishable through the disappearance of the buoys.

—On 31st December last the debt of the province of Alagoas was 416,994\$889, including a loan for 80,000\$ from a private person upon which 8 per cent. per annum was payable, and which was to be paid in three payments—6, 12 and 18 months.

—The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro was authorized on the 6th to purchase an electrical machine to be employed on prisoners at the penitentiary. We were under the impression that capital punishment had been abolished in Brazil.

—O *Pais* on the 10th publishes an extract from a Mato Grosso paper in which it is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Corumbá had been indicted for having embezzled 70,000\$ belonging to a commercial house of which he was manager. The vice-president is also under legal process charged with seriously wounding another citizen.

It is highly pleasing to note that the faculty and students of the Bahia medical school, with the laudable desire to avoid further conflict, held a "permanent session" on the 15th and resolved to petition the Emperor to stop the further progress of the Comite d'En. It does not seem to have occurred to this learned body that a suspension of Silva Jardim's journey might accomplish the same desirable result.

—The plans and estimates for the drainage of Juiz de Fora were presented to the citizens' commission on the 11th inst. We regret to note that the residents of that city now propose to present the project to the provincial assembly and ask for an appropriation to carry out the works. Why can not the people of Juiz de Fora execute this enterprise, which is purely local in character, at their own cost and on their own responsibility?

—An importer at São Paulo named Otto Schloenbach writes to the *Diário Populár* of the 10th inst. complaining of thefts in merchandise. In a recent importation of beer, which came by the German steamer *Montevideo*, it was verified that the boxes, which should have contained 48 bottles each, were all 5 in 11 bottles short. This, however, is nothing new. There is probably not an importer in Brazil who has not the same complaint to make. On the steamers, in the custom house and even in the open streets these thefts are going on without the slightest efforts at repression from the authorities.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Mail advices from Rio Grande state that a company has been organized in London for the construction of railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço.

—A telegram from Pará on the 10th inst. says that the cost per kilometre of the Alagoas line has been fixed at 26,000\$, and the guaranteed capital at 2,672,500\$000.

—A party of engineers from the Mogiana company arrived at the capital of Goyaz on the 24th ult., being engaged in a reconnaissance for an extension of that company's line.

—A decree dated on the 31st May grants a privilege for 80 years and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a cost not to exceed 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Barão de Avarana railway, Rio de Janeiro, for its extension to a junction with the Leopoldina line.

—An idea to prevent the annoyance of dust on railway carriages was proposed at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic institute here. Dr. Tisserand proposes to introduce air from in front of the locomotive into the cars and expel it through the ventilators, in this manner avoiding the entry of dust from the road.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company was held on the 9th inst., at which a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The sums of 22,789\$384, 39,994\$400 and 4,443\$000 were carried respectively to the sinking funds for redemption of debt due shareholders, on the loan raised in London, and for the general reserve fund.

—The Southern Brazilian company, which is operating the line from Rio Grande to Bagé, has recently sent a circular to Germany giving detailed information in regard to the lands situated within its zone and calling attention to their advantages for colonists. This is perhaps the very best way to go about it. The line wishes more traffic, and as this can be procured only through increased population and production, the company very wisely seeks to have the uncultivated lands within its zone settled by industrious colonists.

—By a decree of the 31st ult. the Sorocabana company is granted two months more for the presentation of surveys for the extension from Botucatu to Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo.

—The government has resolved to have the surveys made at once for the extension of the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II line from that city to Itaboraí, passing through Marianna and Santa Barbara.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The May receipts of the Rosario custom house amounted to \$641,811.

—The provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres are preparing to take a census of the province.

—Seventeen proposals have been received for the construction of the new port works at Montevideo.

—A model lazaretto is spoken of for Flores Island, but we see no mention of model quarantine officials.

—The cases of *beri-beri* on the Brazilian man-of-war *Bahia* at Montevideo are said not to be of an epidemic character.

—A national company in Uruguay is proposing to introduce 10,000 German immigrants into that country.

—There were 20,889 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in May, making a total of 106,018 since 1st January.

—The Paraguayan legislature has adopted the Argentine civil code, the revised edition of 1887 (F. Lajmane, Buenos Aires) being designated.

—The vital statistics of the city of Montevideo for May show a record of 610 births (of which 53 were illegitimate), 141 marriages and 414 deaths.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay, which is said to have been introduced by immigrants crossing into the republic from Rio Grande.

—A Mendoza telegram of the 31st ult. says that the professors in the national college and normal schools of that province have not been paid in four months. Another indication of Argentine progress?

—The new civil marriage act in the Argentine Republic has been made extremely obstructive by requiring the presentation of the certificates of birth, which for immigrants and foreign residents is either difficult, or impossible. One couple recently had to go to Paraguay to get the ceremony performed.

—The Uruguayan youth is getting to be something dangerous. The *Independent* relates that one was recently spoken to by a police officer on a tram-car for using bad language, whereupon the young scamp drew a revolver and fired twice at the officer, one of the bullets lodging in his pocket book. There is only one way to tame these young desperadoes, hang them for murder and fling them publicly for these brutal assaults.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Royal Mail packet *Zaguz* brought out 245 immigrants from Vigo and Lisbon.

—The Academy of Fine Arts has bought a picture of Francisca di Rimini (niminy-piminy) for 5,000\$.

—It would appear from the columns of the *Journal* during the last few days that the Brazilian propaganda has been resumed in Italy.

—The sessions on the 10th at the Senate and Chamber were funeral to an extreme. It is a bad omen when a new government is thus received.

—The *Novidades* of the 11th says two negroes were arrested on the morning of that day for hurrahing for the republic and distributing republican circulars.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded six months more to Mr. Anthony Taalfe for the establishment of two nuclei of immigrants on certain lands in Paraná.

—The naval museum has recently received a valuable contribution. It is a hammer that has been in use in Pernambuco, at the navy yard there, since 1837.

—If these pictures in the *Gazeta de Notícias* resemble the present cabinet ministers they are a hard-looking crowd, and a change of ministry must be insisted upon.

—A tolerably calm contemplation of the local press forces upon us the belief that the Rua do Ouvidor is the aorta of Brazil and the *Diário de Notícias* its heart.

—There are still some hopes for Brazil. A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had voted to abolish the export duties on wine, from which it may be inferred that somewhere in the next century Brazil will do the same thing for some one of her products.

—Sr. Pedro Sudré has been appointed Brazilian consul at Cayenne.

—According to a local colleague Sr. Anthony had no reason to complain of his celebration.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 12th says the Italian colony here is to give a gold pen to Sr. Bocayuva.

—If we read our esteemed colleague, *L'Etoile du Sud*, correctly, the advice given the Brazilian nation is worthy of acceptance. Plant coffee, and do not bother yourselves about politics and manufactures.

—The French steamer *Bourgeois* added 178 immigrants to the population of the country, of which 169 were Turks. The latter may be expected to contribute very largely to the future development of the country.

—An importer, whose patience has at last given out, writes to the *Journal* of the 15th complaining of the delays in landing merchandise at the custom house. He says that goods from the *La Plata*, which arrived on the 31st ult., have not yet been landed.

—Visconde de Figueiredo is expected here on the 23rd inst. Sr. Manuel Salgado Zenha who has been directing the Banco Internacional during the Visconde's absence, will leave for Europe early in July, probably on the 10th by the French steamer.

—On the 8th the inspector of the marine arsenal here sent in his resignation. On the 10th the minister informs him "that on the first opportunity the resignation would be proposed and he had every assurance of its acceptance." Quite according to correct ideas this.

—The *Journal* on the 11th hears that Dr. Joaquim José da Costa de Moleiros e Albuquerque is to go on a commission to examine and copy documents in the Tower of Tombo, Portugal. With so many names it is not wonderful they call the man a commission.

—"Notwithstanding the hard things sometimes said of mother-in-law, they are frequently very estimable persons, and not infrequently better suited to a man in point of age, than their daughters."—*London Times*. Perhaps the *Gazeta de Notícias* will ponder over this extract.

—The minister of empire has decided to establish a laboratory at Santa Cruz where aereal powder (*poettus do ar*) and meteoric water may be microscopically examined. We were always under the impression that aereal powder and meteoric water were the causes of trouble at Santa Cruz, but the local press insists that the difficulties are all due to the municipal chamber not regularly paying the men at the slaughter house there.

—For the support of charitable institutions, vice is taxed. All alcoholic liquid on which duty is paid at the custom house contributes 30 per cent. on 34 rs. per litre—the rest belongs to the municipality. Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tram cars pay 30\$, and the other tram companies 15\$ per vehicle, and every race, horse or mule, must pay 500\$ for each day. Lotteries and gambling houses contribute to the state and municipality respectively.

—The Comde d'Eu, accompanied by Barão de Corumbá, left on his trip to the northern ports by the *Alagoas* on the 12th. He will go as far as Manaus. By the same steamer Sr. Silva Jardim, one of the heads of the Brazilian republican party, proceeded north, and proposes to hold meetings at all the ports at which Comde d'Eu is received. The republican leader does not seem to be aware that there is something of gross impertinence in his conduct.

—The three-ton boat *Liberdade*, in which Captain Joshua Slocum, with his wife and two children, left Paranaguá, Brazil, on June 24 last, arrived at Staten Island on Saturday evening after a voyage of over 7,000 miles. Captain Slocum says the trip on the whole was a most enjoyable one. During the long voyage many severe storms were encountered, but the little boat, he says, "weathered them all like a damtleas sea bird."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, May 13th.

—On the 12th the *Diário de Notícias* pokes some fun at the new minister of marine. Our facetious colleague says that on the preceding day the minister had been visited by: the commandants of divisions, the commandants of marine corps, the commandants of ships, the personnel of the navy yard and naval school, the naval health corporation, the paymasters, the light-house men, etc., etc. The *Diário* is unnecessarily severe. Barão do Lalarin knew all his visitors, before they called.

—Admiral Delamare, a senator and councillor of state, died in this city on the 10th. The late admiral was born in 1811, entered the navy in 1826 as a cadet and passed through all the grades of the service. He was one of the officers of the man-of-war sent to Naples to bring the Empress to Brazil, and accompanied the Emperor on his voyage to the United States and Europe. The late admiral was recently raised to the Brazilian nobility with the title of visconde and at the time of his death was senator from Mato Grosso.

—Rio is about frozen out. The thermometer has been around 60°, and overcoats are in greater demand than shower-baths.

—The *Diário de Notícias* on the 15th has some very sensible remarks about epidemics. Brazilians, says our colleague, do not even lock the door after the horse is stolen.

—Barão de Jacuquay has been granted six months extension for bringing in foreign immigrants. It might have been 12, for it is evident that Brazilians want no more immigrants.

—The widow of the late Senator Octaviano has been granted a pension of 3,600\$ per annum. And the daughters of a deceased navy surgeon are to receive 200\$ per month from the Treasury.

—A meeting of the council of state was held on the 15th, when it was decided to grant the government the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The council refused Sr. João Alfredo what is now given Sr. Afonso Celso.

—We did not suppose that the new minister of justice would be capable of such a revenge. Sr. Alexandre d'Aturi, who wanted to fight him, has been dismissed from his position as an immigrant agent in Italy.

—On September 15th there is to be a second Brazilian medical and surgical meeting when the problems of yellow fever, *beri-beri*, tooth-ache, etc., etc., are forever to be assigned to places they should never have emerged from. Let us hope there will be more harmony than at last year's meeting.

—Cerebral malaria may be considered to have attacked the public works department. About ten days ago the authorities tore up the Rua Sete de Setembro and relaid the pavement; now they have gone in work tearing up the newly-laid pavement to put in water pipes. The calling of a street-paver must be very lucrative in Rio.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 16th says that threats are made against Silva Jardim's life, and that trouble is anticipated on the arrival of the *Alagoas*. Why does not the government have the fellow arrested and sent back? He made this journey for the express purpose of exciting disturbance, and his arrest is fully warranted.

—An amusing journalistic blunder is to be credited to the *Pais* and *Diário de Notícias*, who published telegrams from Bahia on the morning of the 15th announcing the arrival of Silva Jardim there and a magnificent demonstration in his honor. As these journals are printed some at midnight, and the *Alagoas* did not arrive at Bahia until 5 a. m., they were about six hours ahead of the occurrence. Later telegrams show that the agitator did not land until 10 o'clock. The *Pais* explains the matter by stating that the telegram referred to what was going to happen, and was mistakenly read for what had happened. Clear, but not conclusive!

—The Comde d'Eu arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 15th, being received on his landing at 8 a. m. by the officials and people with much enthusiasm. About 10 o'clock the republicans brought Silva Jardim ashore and organized a demonstration in his behalf. In a very short time a conflict ensued, in which the republicans got the worst of it. The professors and students of the medical school took part, and in good time had their windows smashed and their precious persons bruised. Silva Jardim had to conceal himself, and soon after found his way back on board the steamer, where he remained until its departure on the following day. There were no persons killed, but many wear the marks of stones and clubs as a memento of Silva Jardim's visit.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 24,162\$972.

—The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes has opened a branch in this city.

—The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$564.

—The May receipts of the Fortaleza [Ceará] custom-house amounted to 101,089\$756.

—The exportation of sovereigns appears to have set in. The *Rimutaka* took away 20,000 of them.

—The Petropolitana mill has called for 10 per cent. on the new shares payable on the 21st—25th inst.

—The capital, 200,000\$, of the Commercio e Industria (coffee cleaning) company was all subscribed for.

—All the shares for the Banco Rio de Janeiro were subscribed. The capital is 1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$.

—The total receipts of the Amazonas postoffice in April were 2,061\$365, of which 1,940\$465 were received at Manaus.

—A Ceará telegram of the 16th says the vice-president of that province has opened another credit of 300,000\$.

—O *Pais* on the 15th says that the S. Christovão tram company is in treaty with the same syndicate that proposes to buy the Villa Isabel company, for the sale of its lines.







June, 15th, 1889.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Newborn wine	Last sale	Closing quotation
9,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Auxilair	9\$00—Jan	83	700\$	18\$50—
1,400,000\$	1,175,000\$	—	Brasilianische	—	—	—	—
330,000\$	1,410,000\$	7,043,153	Bard	8 000—Jan	83	100	260\$00—265\$00
500,000\$	368,500\$	1,335	Casa Credit Commercial	2 000—Jan	83	100	—
200,000,000\$	1,300,000,000\$	5,537,973	Comercial do Rio de Jan	10 000—Jan	83	200	257 000—254 000
12,000,000\$	12,000,000\$	1,738,000\$	Comercio	6 300—Jan	83	40	52 500
—	—	—	do 4 series	5 000—Jan	83	100	275 000—53 000
20,000,000\$	1,030,540\$	27,895	Credito Real do Brasil	4 000—Jan	83	100	236 000
2,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	150,000\$	Declaracao	5 100—Jan	83	100	150 000
2,000,000\$	1,240,000\$	1,240,000\$	English, Limited	6—Dec	82	£10	1 00 000
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Industrial e Mercantil	11 000—Jan	83	100	170 000
1,000,000\$	1,496,550\$	330,000\$	Internacional	6 000—Jan	83	100	275 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	2 000—Jan	83	100	275 000
61,000,000\$	1,615,000\$	£369,000	Lombard & Brazilian, Limited	12\$—Apr	83	£10	243 000
2,000,000\$	200,000\$	—	Mercantil dos Valongo	—	—	—	—
1,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	3,200	Popular	2 100—Jan	83	100	116 000
1,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	185,690\$	Real do Brasil	6 800—Jan	83	100	60 000
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—
10,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	9,161,240\$	Rua e Typographico	10 000—Jan	83	200	300 000—300 000
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	75,155	Uniao de Trilho	2 800—Apr	83	100	80 000

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		PROVINCIAL						
5,000,000	7,000,000	595,728	Cum gratia, S. Paula ...	3 moos	Jan. 86	100	75 000	
5,000,000	7,000,000	10,747	Comité de Red. ...	3 moos	Jan. 86	50	60 000	
			de la 2 <sup>a</sup> serie ...	6 moos	Jan. 86	10	10 000	
1,000,000	8,27,714	1,50,000	layman do ...	8 500	Jan. 86	100	70 000 - 17 000	
1,000,000			Mercaderes Santos ...	10 moos	Jan. 86	100	210 000	
500,000	347,785	29,750	Popular, S. Paulo ...	10 moos	Jan. 86	100	210 000	
1,000,000	500,000	500,000	Territorial, Minas ...	6 moos	Jan. 86	100	112 000	

## RAILWAYS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Land sale</i>	<i>Closing symbols</i>
12,000,000	1,31,200	18,700	Bahia e Minas .....	—	200	—	
200,000	500,000	1,010	Estado de Guanabara .....	—	500	—	
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Estado de Guanabara .....	4800	Feb. 89	130,0000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	17,650	Estado Santa e Cavallaria .....	1000	Jan. 89	750 0000	....
1,000,000	1,500,000	—	Est. de Pôrta e Piaui .....	1000	Jan. 89	1000 0000	....
50,000,000	50,000,000	161,250	Lempônia .....	1000	Jan. 89	1000 0000	....
			do subsídios .....	—	—	—	....
12,000,000	12,000,000	1200,000	Maello e Campos .....	9000	Jan. 89	8000	885,000 = 97 000
200,000	—	—	do subsídios .....	—	—	—	....
4,070,000	3,190,000	51,880	Oeste de Minas .....	2000	Aug. 89	300 0000	
800,000	—	61,412	do 2 series .....	7000	Jan. 89	—	
1,000,000	7,750,000	—	Rio das Flores .....	6000	May 89	7000	
1,000,000	270,000	—	S. Isabel do Rio Pôrta .....	7000	May 89	1000 0000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,444	S. Paulo e Rio .....	7000	Jan. 89	—	....
—	—	—	do x subsídios .....	—	—	—	....
—	—	—	do subsídios .....	—	—	—	....
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sapucaia .....	—	—	48 0000	
35,000,000	12,000,000	—	Somocinha .....	6000	Mar. 89	2000 0000	
—	—	—	do x subsídios .....	—	—	—	....
7,600,000	1,000,000	—	do prolongação .....	—	—	205 0000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	40,181	União Valenciana .....	40	Mar. 89	47 500 = 49 000	
—	—	—	Vila Rica do Brazil .....	40	Feb. 89	20 0000	

## TRAMWAYS

[illegible]

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Navalton built	Last sale	Closing quotations
£605,000	£805,000	£60,775	Amazon Steam Navigation	115 pd - Jan 80	£125	105 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	864,138	Rancho de la Navegación	100 000 - Jan 80	400 000	145	34 000000 - 1000000
4,000,000	4,000,000	200,514	Nacional de Navegación	10 000 - Jan 80	2000	274 000	
735,000	31,000		Rosario	10 000 - July 80	1000	50 000	
973,000	873,000		S. Juan de B. Bang & Lamps	100 000 - July 80	1000	273 000 - 275 000	

SCCELLANEOUS  
in [church]

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Company	Dividend paid	Amount realized	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	2,400,000	122,530	Alianza	1907-5-Jan. 89	200	—	—
750,000	—	—	Benitery	—	—	—	—
100,000	100,000	—	Gran Pita	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	26,377	Gran Industrial	5 Mar.—Jan. 89	300	198 1/8	218 1/2—200—195 3/8
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,091	Gran	12 Mar.—Jan. 89	200	235	000
250,000	600,000	—	Guatemala Industrial	12 Mar.—Jan. 89	200	240	000
250,000	250,000	—	La Dalia	—	—	—	—
600,000	600,000	—	Industrial Mucica	—	—	—	—
400,000	400,000	3,418	Los Granel	12 Mar.—Jan. 89	200	160	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,513	Los Apóstoles	8 Jan.—1 Feb. 89	200	175	000
300,000	—	—	Progreso Lin. de Brazo	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,117	San Carlos	14 Feb.—	200	220	000
300,000	—	777	S. Cristobal	9 Mar.—Jan. 89	200	—	—
500,000	530,000	—	S. Juan	—	—	—	—
200,000	200,000	2,118	S. Pedro	7 May.—Apr. 89	200	210	000
500,000	500,000	26,145	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	—	220	000

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Associação Commercial, ...	8 1/2 — Jan 81	500	170	170
785,000	785,000	45,754	Comércio e Planejamento, ...	70/200 — Jan 81	500	191	191
250,000	250,000	—	Comercio e Trabalho, ...	3 — Jan 89	400	40	40
500,000	500,000	—	Comercio e Industria, ...	—	400	400	400
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Comércio, ...	—	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Dados D. Pedro II, ...	3 000 — Jan 88	200	705	705
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Edificios e Fila de Chuva	—	400	—	—
1,000,000	800,000	—	Empresas de Obras Publicas,	—	400	—	—
1,500,000	300,000	—	Edificios e Bentes, ...	—	400	—	—
1,000,000	245,000	16,135	Edificios e Fila de Chuva	—	400	—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Edif. Lv. e Vagões de Mica, ...	4 — Feb. 80	500	35	35
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos, ...	4 — Feb. 80	400	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial Flum. (Kinowest)	9 000 — Jan. 80	50	—	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	120,000	Lavoura, Lvs. e C. de Mica,	—	50	—	—
4,000,000	300,000	—	Melhoramentos e U. de Nefes,	—	500	—	—
500,000	500,000	—	Nova Industria, ...	—	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Oléos Villa Nova, ...	5 000 — Feb. 80	200	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	2,55,140	Pastoreo, Agric. e Industrial	3 — Oct. 88	500	57	57
300,000	300,000	—	Pastoreo Mineral, ...	—	600	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Phosphato de Cal, ...	—	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Rebocadores e Servicos, ...	—	200	—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Servicos Maritimos, ...	—	250	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	16,193	União Telegraphica do Rio	6 — Apr. 80	500	205	205
4,000,000	1,919,600	6,700	Serviço Telephonico, ...	5 — May 80	500	140	140

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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889**

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" 18	Tamir	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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